

Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Writing a Darwin/IWT Report” Information Note: (<https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms-change-request-forms-and-terms-and-conditions/>).

It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2021

IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWT081
Project title	Enabling and promoting communities to tackle IWT in Southern Myanmar
Country/ies	Myanmar
Lead organisation	Fauna & Flora International (FFI)
Partner institution(s)	Freedland, KFD, Myeik University
IWT grant value	£380,725
Start/end dates of project	01/07/2020 to 31/03/2023
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2020 – Mar 2021) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	July 2020 to March 2021 Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Saw Soe Aung, Mark Grindley
Project website/blog/social media	www.fauna-flora.org
Report author(s) and date	Saw Soe Aung and Myat Ko Ko; 28.5.2021

1. Project summary

Southern Tanintharyi, on the Myanmar-Thailand border, is one of Myanmar’s last strongholds for globally threatened species including tiger, Asian elephant and Sunda pangolin. All are threatened by poaching and illegal trade, primarily across the border into Thailand. In response, FFI will support six local communities along key trade routes to become active in addressing these threats, in exchange for support with development of sustainable livelihoods and improved resource management. This will be complemented with improved law enforcement.

The expected outcome is effective law enforcement and community-led stewardship deters poaching of target species for IWT in Tanintharyi, supported by stronger transboundary law enforcement.

Approximately 360 households in six villages (No 3, No 5 and No 8, Ywahilu, 14 Mile and Pyigyimandai) will benefit from legally recognised rights and responsibilities to manage wildlife resources; reduced impacts of Human Elephant Conflict; self-selected community and household-level benefits enabling livelihood diversification; and more trusting relationships with authorities, in turn helping them to uphold rights and responsibilities over wildlife resources.



Fig (1) Project location: The project site lies within two townships in Myeik and Kawthuang Districts in Tanintharyi Division and is using a community and civil society-driven approach to address local wildlife trade and consumption, and also reduce hunting pressure

Project partnerships

Village Development Committees (VDCs) act as umbrella bodies for village governance, and were a tool FFI started to establish in 2017, to institutionalise community conservation and livelihood development activities that we had been undertaking, and link them more directly to the actions of Village Conservation Groups, which we hope the VDCs will manage in the medium-term. During the reporting period, we consulted with all of those in the project ‘long list’, and based on those discussions and the limitations imposed by Covid-19 we identified the six that would become the focal villages for the project: “No 3”, “No 5”, “No 8”, Ywahilu, “24 Mile” and

Pyigyimandai. During the project, we undertook some further institutional development for the VDCs on improved/sustainable livelihoods, small grants management and empowerment.

The Forest Department (FD) is very hierarchical, and local FD staff, with whom we interact most often, are often not given much autonomy from the regional and central levels. However, due to Covid restrictions and thence the coup in February 2021, we have had little contact with senior levels of FD and so have necessarily focused on the local levels. Thus we held discussions with local representatives of the FD during the project inception period in July 2020, and were able to gain their support for the legal registration for VDCs (see above) as community-based organizations. We were also able to discuss with them the nature of the hunting control measures to be undertaken by the committees, and sustainable livelihood activities that the project would support. Lastly, the FD is also represented in the newly-established wildlife enforcement network, which is centrally mandated by bringing together all government agencies with some role in curbing the illegal wildlife-trade, including FD, general administration department (i.e, local government), customs, police etc. We joined one of the Tanintharyi group's first meetings, in 2020, and introduced the project, shared results of market monitoring we had previously undertaken, and began to formulate plans to close open markets, especially those on the main road to Thailand.

The Karen Forest Department (KFD) has run several wildlife protection units throughout its area of jurisdiction, mostly in Karen State, but working with FFI was able to establish a new group based out of a village near to Pyigyimandaion the main Myeik-Kawthaung road in 2019. During the project period, we prepared a sub-grant for this group to operate patrols in the project area, and KFD undertook staff training and provided them with equipment. They also participated in human rights training that was organised by WWF as part of a wider collaboration to improve safeguards and standards within the KFD, the training being provided by the respected Karen Human Rights Group (KHRG); WWF funded the course preparation and trainers, but the participation of the WPU from the project area was funded from this project.

Freeland was impacted by Covid-19 in 2020 and we were not able to engage them on project activities. However, we did work with them to strengthen the Dawna-Tenasserim Tiger Landscape (DTL) Working Group that FFI established in 2017, comprising non-governmental organisations working on tiger conservation throughout this large, transboundary landscape that lies across the Thai-Myanmar border and includes large parts of Karen State. During the project, FFI hosted one virtual working group meeting on community engagement with Freeland, where we formally introduced this project, and we joined another on tiger monitoring that was chaired by Panthera and WWF. Further working group meetings are planned, with the intent to create a more formal cooperation that should include data sharing, standardisation of methods (including use of the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART), Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for patrols and wildlife crime monitoring), and joint trainings. We were also able to clearly define Freeland's role in this project, and a sub-grant is now being finalised.

Myeik University was already hit quite hard by the pandemic, which put restrictions on class sizes and our ability to meet this partner. After the coup, the university was temporarily closed and has remained that way. Therefore, no wildlife market monitoring was undertaken in this reporting period, although we remain in touch with individuals and may be able to undertake some limited activities with specific individuals rather than the institution.

2. Project progress

2.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Project Management

For project management, FFI teams (including biodiversity team, livelihood and small grant team, community forestry team, education and awareness, finance team, field staff and coastal team) conducted a group discussion and scheduled a workplan for IWT project implementation

activities in July 2020 in FFI's Myeik office. This was also shared with and discussed with FFI's UK-based Wildlife Trade team.

The project team carried out inception meetings with Forest Department staff at various levels to introduce the IWT project on 21 July 2020. The team consulted of the Tanintharyi Regional Director, the Assistant Director from Myeik and Kyawthaung Districts, and the township forest officers from Tanintharyi, Bokeypin and Kawthaung Townships, for detailed planning and project discussion.

Another project inception meeting was held with different key stakeholders such as Village Conservation Groups and VDCs from the project area around the Mawtaung Road to discuss and agree on legal registration for community-based organizations, hunting control by the committee and sustainable livelihood activities on 23 July 2020.

FFI held internal meetings and discussions for work plan formulation based on multi-stakeholder consultations. The team finalised the list of target villages, a workplan and roles and responsibilities for staff which were all documented in the internal inception report.

A sub-grant agreement was signed with the KFD for their activities in 2020/21, and that is continuing despite the various challenges, and an agreement with Freeland is the subject of a new change request submitted in May. Our first change request allowed for a reallocation of funds into financial year 2021/22 due to the delayed start to the project, and a second change moved a further budget portion to account for underspend caused by Covid. A third change request notified of changes to the project management.

Activities 1.1 Support six community VDCs to gain legal recognition and agree VDC-level commitments including zero-tolerance to poaching and IWT, linked to livelihoods support.

VDCs are not a formal part of village governance, and consequently have no statutory role or legal status. Registration gives them legitimacy, allows them to hold assets and operate bank accounts and enter into contracts as legal entities. It therefore broadens their options for financing their operations beyond the life of the project.

A project inception meeting was held with different key stakeholders such as participating Village Conservation Groups and VDCs on 23 July 2020. A total of 35 participants (20 men and 15 women) from the village conservation groups and development committees of No.3, No.5, No.8 villages joined in the meeting.

At the meeting, participants discussed legal registration for community-based organizations, hunting control by committee and sustainable livelihood activities. Due to Covid-19, community meetings were conducted in clusters based on geographic location. The target for legal registration for community base organization is 18 VCDs, with six of them involved in the IWT project. Three project villages (No. 3, No. 5 and No. 8) attempted to gain official registration certificates, but only two were awarded, in January 2021. The others remain under discussion, being delayed due to the political situation. The new VDC registration certificates are attached in Annex 4.

Activities 1.2 Establish, train and support VDC-level Village Conservation Groups (VCG; self-titled rotation of community steward teams, approximately 10/village) to undertake strategic SMART patrolling in village forests to monitor, deter and report IWT and HEC, and remove snares.

Currently, we already established two strong village conservation groups which received camera trap devices and SMART training. In Ywahilu village, the local community team (Village Conservation Group formed with 8 members) especially patrolling in tiger breeding areas, is one of the community steward teams in our project area, and their snare removal is a major achievement for tiger and prey conservation. They monitor and patrol twice a month in their surrounding area, and during the reporting period, 237 traps, including steel wire snare, string snares and pangolins net were removed. In addition, in cooperation with Forest Department, the seized snares were burned and destroyed and more than 10 signboards notifying about illegal activities were set up in Ywahilu area in December 2020.

On 2-4 December 2020, the project team delivered SMART training to Village Conservation Groups at No 3, 6 and 8 in order to support their community patrol effort. A total of 17 participants attended. But they have not yet been able start patrolling because of political instability in the region.

To know the status of tiger, elephant and pangolin, the village conservation group from Ywahilu area set up a total of 24 permanent camera traps in 8 grid cells in the tiger breeding and core movement area inside the forest. Based on camera trap results, the population of tigers remains stable in the area. During the period, we did not record any sign of pangolin capture or trading in the project area.

Since the Myanmar military coup in February 2021, the military presence in the project area has increased. The patrolling and snare removal campaign has therefore been temporarily suspended to ensure the safety of village conservation group members.

Activities 1.3 Support VDCs to consult their community to democratically identify and implement priority livelihood diversification at community and household-levels, e.g. animal husbandry, home vegetable gardens, cash crops, and/or vocational training.

During the initial stage of the project, four small grants for livelihood activities were provided to hunters from Mawtaung Road communities (No 3, 5 and 8), 14-mile village, Yadanaporn and Pyigyimandai who fully rely on hunting in the project area. For the Mawtaung Road villages, we provided 144 chickens and 8 pigs. For 14 mile and Pyigyimandai, we provided 2 pigs, and 140 kg of chickens and ducks based on their interest to farm poultry. Additionally, livestock fodder was provided. All necessary contracts and zero hunting agreements were signed together with village chairmen. Counter checking system and close monitoring system was established by the communities. Village chairman, village informants and the VCG committee members are key for this action.

In Ywahilu area, where the tiger breeding area is situated, we provided 15 households, who directly rely on forest products, with 20 local pig and 100 Viss (1 viss= 1.65 kg) of chicken on 14 of January 2021.

Activities 1.4 Support VDC-level oversight and management to implement small grants scheme to enable livelihood diversification.

Due to the military coup, the FFI team cannot currently support in-person VDC-level oversight and management to implement small grants scheme to enable livelihood diversification, but the team continues to receive day-to-day information on the progress of small grants and field monitoring activities through FFI's two village facilitators.

Activities 1.5 Train VCGs in Human Elephant Conflict (HEC) mitigation and establish early warning system for HEC avoidance.

To mitigate HEC, (Yuzuna II plantation and surrounding communities, Chaung Mon Ngar village, and Lay Ywar in Yuzuna I Oil palm plantation area) three of the target communities have been involved in establishing a system of community protection using Community Elephant Guards. Volunteer focal points in each village are in regular contact with project staff and FFI's village facilitator, or the nearest Forest Department staff, via telephone and text to provide up-to-date information regarding elephant observations and any human-elephant conflicts in each village, with project staff logging each call to support the identification of trends and conflict hotspots and the planning of mitigation activities in partnership with the Forest Department.

A total of five warning signboards were placed on main roads to warn passers-by of known elephant crossings, and a total of four emergency hotline signboards were set up in villages where HEC often occurs. According to information reported by the informant network on HEC to date, a total of 4 individual elephants have died during in 2020. In 2021, two elephants got injured due to snaring. With the help of Myanmar Timber Enterprise (MTE) vet team from Nay Pyi daw, one elephant was released from the snare, but another elephant unfortunately died. The project addresses snaring more broadly through a removal campaign in the targeted area, however due to the uncertain political situation, and as mentioned above, the activity is currently suspended.

Activities 2.1 Support newly-established KFD ten-person WPU to undertake strategic, intelligence-led patrolling using SMART and CyberTracker software

Based on reports provided by KFD on the activities of the newly-formed Lenya Wildlife Protection Unit (WPU) as part of their sub-grant, they undertook the following:

1. From February 13 to 23, 2021, WPU in Lenya carried out patrolling for 12 days. Four members of Wildlife Protections Unit joined patrols with two hired guides. During the patrols, they recorded direct and indirect sightings. In direct sighting, they observed eight signs and traps of wildlife (such as wild cattle, elephant, bear, Tapir, Muntjac, Eurasian Wild pig, tiger and logging). For indirect sighting, they observed three kinds of observation (Gun fire, gibbon calling and hornbill sound)
2. From March 16 to 27, Lenya WPU patrol for 12 days. Only 4 WPU patrolled. During the patrol period, they recorded five kinds of direct observation of sign and trap (Bear, Eurasian Wild Pig, Guar, Hut and logging) and two kinds of indirect observation (Gibbon song, peacock)
3. Patrol SMART reports were submitted to FFI and entered into database.
4. Human rights training was provided by KHRG to several WPUs from 25 to 28 January 2021. Participants included 26 male and 4 female unit members, including six from the project area. The project covered their travel and other costs.

Activities 2.2 with all stakeholders, co-establish a mechanism for community members to document and report illegal activity to VCGs, FD and KFD, including building trust, shared identity and ownership, and overcoming barriers to reporting

FFI teams prepared warning signage with local village conservation groups (VCGs) and township law enforcement teams. Targeted to wildlife meat selling restaurants in sites along the main road from Myeik to Bokeyyin. A total of 45 signs were posted in restaurants, 4 in township entry points and additional 3 in highway bus station. These locations were agreed and carried out by the participating communities, and raise awareness of illegal behaviours and the necessary steps to report them to community members.

We intend to train local communities in systematic report writing. But all plans are temporarily suspended while we continue to monitor the political situation.

Activities 2.3 Work with FD and KFD to develop and pilot standardized systems for joint monitoring and analysis of all project data on IWT occurrences and trends, for planning and sharing with police.

No activities were planned during the reporting period.

Activities 2.4 Establish VCG representation in the Tanintharyi Region Wildlife Law Enforcement Task Force (WLET), e.g. on planning and enforcement actions

Due to Covid-19 and the political crisis, the activities with Tanintharyi Region Wildlife Law Enforcement Task Force have not yet started.

Activities 2.5 Work with Freeland to build relationships and systematic cooperation and sharing of actionable information between FD, KFD, Tanintharyi Regional WLET, and Thai Authorities.

The activities have been agreed and Freeland will start in June 2021.

Activities 3. 1 Develop recommendations based on field experience, evaluation and learning for community engagement in enforcing Myanmar's biodiversity and forest laws in concert with authorities

No activities were planned during the reporting period.

Activities 3.2 Share recommendations from practical field experience of community-level responses to IWT with key stakeholders in Myanmar and at relevant national, regional and international forums.

No activities were planned during the reporting period.

2.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1: Six target communities take actions to address IWT due to the creation and retention of livelihoods benefits and human-elephant conflict (HEC) management.

At the beginning of the project, some activities were delayed due to Covid-19. However, we did our best to implement project activities while respecting the public health measures suggested from the government. In June 2020, two villages were also provided with livelihood support. In addition, in early January 2021, two villages were able to form legal associations. HEC-related activities have been conducted in accordance with the Covid-19 rules and regulations, for example warning signs have been erected in areas with major human and animal conflict problems. Most importantly, community-based patrols were conducted on a monthly basis in the tiger breeding areas known as Ywahilu. The patrol team was able to disarm traps and remove snares, which threaten tigers and tiger prey. Due to the February 1, 2021 coup by the Myanmar Army, further work was stopped temporarily.

Output 2: Improved law enforcement capacity and effectiveness resulting from improved collaboration and communication between communities and enforcement authorities.

At the beginning of the project, to socialise the project and to start open communication between the participating communities and the local authorities, senior project staff joined one of the first meetings of the seven departments, including the Department of Forestry, that are involved in the new, multi-agency Tanintharyi Illegal Wildlife Trade Task Force.

However, at about the same time Myanmar entered the second wave of Covid-19. Therefore, Covid-19 rules and regulations had to be followed, limiting the ability to engage with the partner communities. After that, due to the coup of the Myanmar Army on February 1, 2021, all actions had to be temporarily postponed. However, as protests have died down the security forces have relaxed restrictions and we are currently exploring how to move forward under the new circumstances.

Output 3: Approach and learning from community-level responses to IWT documented and shared nationally (and globally) to promote replication in Myanmar.

No activities were planned during the reporting period.

2.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

The project outcome is: “Effective law enforcement and community-led stewardship deters poaching of target species for IWT in Tanintharyi, supported by stronger transboundary law enforcement.”

Our project site is located in three districts (Tanintharyi, Bokpyin and Kawthaung). Of the three districts, Bokpyin District has already conducted legal action to combat wildlife trafficking. When the political situation is stable again, the first priority will be to hold a workshop with the participation of local community and stakeholder in the other two districts.

Due to collaborative efforts with relevant local authorities, especially with the Forest Department, the sale of wildlife meat from local restaurants decreases significantly compare to previous years.

Another priority is Ywahilu area, which is a remote forest area rich in biodiversity. It is also a breeding ground for tigers. Consequently, of the three illegal trade areas (Mawtaung Town, Yatanaporn and Ywahilu) in our project area, Ywahilu is the largest source of illegal wildlife trade. Now that a Village Conservation group has been formed in the area, we intend for it to cooperate with the Illegal Wildlife Trade Task Force directly once the political situation allows. At present, we have provided chickens and pigs to local hunters who direct rely on the forest in this area, as an alternative to hunting.

The last priority will be to work with Freeland as much as possible on cross-border trade, and we are looking forward to ramping up that collaboration as the effects of the pandemic recede in 2021.

2.4 Monitoring of assumptions

FFI made an assumption that elections, government changes and natural events during the project period would not cause major changes in access to project sites, the ability of civil society to operate or dramatic fluctuations in currency exchange rates. It seems that this assumption has changed, affecting the implementation of project activities a great deal.

In Myanmar, the first Covid-19 cases were identified in March 2020. The national government, in coordination with state and regional governments, reacted by introducing preventative measures including travel restrictions and prohibition of public gatherings. The government did not impose complete lockdown and travelling within the same region (i.e, travel within Tanintharyi region) was still possible, but staff coming to the field from Yangon was strictly prohibited. People were advised not to gather more than 5 persons. Due to these kinds of restrictions, FFI head office in Yangon advised staff to suspend activities and encouraged staff to work from home. In response to this situation, FFI submitted a change request to start project implementation in July 2020 instead of April 2020. Meanwhile, FFI team was able to arrange stakeholder meetings online using mobile phones, Viber and Messengers with the communities and used Zoom to meet with government stakeholders and partners. Most of the stakeholder consultation and inception meetings were organized using Viber.

In May 2020, it seemed the government was able to control the Covid-19 and the restrictions were eased. Public gatherings of no more than 30 people were permitted on 13 August 2020. The team focussed on implementation of activities in the field until second week of August when the second wave of Covid-19 outbreak happened across Myanmar. The second wave seemed worse than the first wave, causing over 142,997 identified cases and over 3211 deaths.

In February 2021, the coup happened and political instability and public protests became widespread. In response, FFI head office in Yangon suggested all activities to be suspended and are continuously monitoring the situation (daily emergency response meetings were held).

2.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation

The project aims to contribute to the ensuring that tiger, Asian elephant and Sunda pangolin populations remain stable or increase in Myanmar. This will be achieved through community-led wildlife stewardship and improved law enforcement. Local communities play a key role in achieving higher level impact on biodiversity conservation. However, it is important the local communities have legal recognition from the government to work on biodiversity conservation activities. The project was able to assist two out of six communities to gain legal registration of their village level conservation groups (Annex 4). The FFI team regards this achievement as an important milestone to support future conservation outcomes.

FFI has always considered that human wellbeing, livelihood development and poverty alleviation are necessary to consider while protecting the species and ecosystems. Therefore, FFI has supported livelihood development assistance to communities working with us through our small grant scheme. For this particular project, we have supported livestock animals and seedlings to poachers as alternative livelihood to reduce poaching pressure. A total of 34 pigs and 349 Viss (582.4 Kg) of chicken and duck have been provided through small grant support from the project so far. This assistance was only provided a few months ago and it is too early to see results, but this work is anticipated to contribute to wellbeing and poverty alleviation. FFI has maintained socio-economic data of communities from the same area and we will continue to collect more socio-economic data in the future. We will be able to provide visible result from our livelihood development activities, and what difference these activities have made.

3. Project support to the IWT Challenge Fund Objectives and commitments under the London Declarations and Kasane Statement

The Project supports several Actions identified in the London Conference (Feb 2014), particularly improving law enforcement (Actions XIII and XVI), and cross border cooperation (Action XVI). It also supports the London Declaration's intentions of building sustainable livelihoods and economic development, especially under Action XVIII ("Increase capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities and eradicate poverty") and XX ("Work with, and include local communities in, establishing monitoring and law enforcement networks in areas surrounding wildlife"). The Project helps implement several clauses of the Kasane Statement, by: i) promoting the retention of benefits from wildlife resources by local people; ii) addressing the challenges that people, in particular rural populations, face in living and coexisting with wildlife; iii) developing and sharing knowledge and practical experience of local people, and more formally involving them in managing wildlife resources, and in promoting actions to tackle IWT, and; iv) developing mechanisms by which actions at the local level, including with community groups, can reduce the illegal wildlife trade. In particular, the project aims to answer the need for evidence on how "the development of a systematic, shared understanding" with local people and community groups "can most effectively help tackle the illegal wildlife trade" (Conference Report, p.6). The Project also supports the following Actions from the Hanoi Conference commitments from November 2016: B) Strengthening law enforcement, and; C) Sustainable livelihoods and economic development.

This project also contributes directly to SDG15, Target 15.7: "Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products". It does so by taking action at community level to end poaching and trafficking of protected fauna while providing viable, sustainable livelihood alternatives, monitoring trade in species and interrupting trade networks through improved information gathering and sharing.

By taking a community-led approach, the project will also contribute to SDG8, especially diversification of livelihoods, and the full and equitable participation of women. Combined, these actions will contribute to Target 1.1, reducing the proportion of rural people living on less than \$1.25 per day.

Information-sharing work with the Myanmar government's proposed Tanintharyi Region Wildlife Law Enforcement Task Force will contribute to SDG16 (particularly 16A), by building capacity to act against wildlife crime.

By protecting threatened species in Tanintharyi from the multiple pressures of IWT, the project will also help to safeguard the foundations of nature-based tourism, and thereby contribute to SDG Target 8.9 on sustainable tourism that "creates jobs and promotes local culture and products." Lastly, the project contributes to the Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan, which is committed to environmental sustainability and is "based on the idea that without sound environmental governance, rapid economic development risks further exacerbating existing environmental problems such as... the illegal wildlife trade" (p.3), through particular strategies related to improved governance of natural resources and food security.

4. Impact on species in focus

In a challenging political context with limited existing law enforcement capacity, this project will pioneer community-led responses to IWT, strengthen KFD and FD capacity and coordination, and build trust and collaboration between communities and authorities for stronger crime prevention and law enforcement.

As a result, poachers will be more effectively deterred, reducing local community members poaching target species, being complicit in poaching, or supporting individuals from outside their communities trafficking these species. Improved resource management through VDCs will also

reduce poaching of legally protected prey species, contributing further to tiger population recovery.

Increased collaboration within Myanmar and cross-border with Thailand will additionally deter international poachers and hunters, both professional (providing additional benefits to tiger and elephant) and recreational (thus benefitting a larger number of species).

This will reduce immediate threats to tiger, Asian elephant and Sunda pangolin in the target landscape, contributing towards future population recovery and stability. As a result, we anticipate that, long-term, populations will stabilise and increase in Tanintharyi. Sharing lessons learnt and recommendations for replication nationally will further contribute to recovery of target species in Myanmar. Population growth is, however, unlikely to be detected during the project period.

5. Project support to poverty alleviation

The main target group for poverty alleviation and livelihood development is the wildlife poachers. FFI has provided livestock animals (please refer to section 2.5 for details) to the prioritized groups through its small grant scheme. This support is gradually aimed at providing alternative livelihood for the poachers who made agreement with FFI that they will give up on poaching wildlife. These supports are provided only a few months ago and it is still too soon to see the result. However, this activity will gradually reduce poverty, improve income and ultimately reduce the pressure on the wildlife in the project area.

6. Consideration of gender equality issues

FFI always encourage participation of women in all project activities and make sure that project benefits are delivered to both women and men in an equitable manner. For example, while the community patrols are predominantly undertaken by men, village development activities are mostly undertaken by women. During the formation of village development committees, village conservation groups and patrol groups, FFI encouraged to promote women representation in these village level bodies. So far 13 women sit on the IWT project committee formed during the project.

7. Monitoring and evaluation

At the Ywahilu monitoring site, the Village Conservation Group operated in the Ywahilu tiger breeding area from June to September and November 2020 with eight-members patrolling for 5 days per month. The data was managed with SMART system and used to produce a monthly report.

The patrol data table below shows the results of the snare removal efforts in the tiger breeding area for the period of June to September and November 2020.

No	Items	Months (2020)				
		June	July	Aug	Sept	Nov
1	Confiscated pangolin net	6	1			
2	Confiscated steel wire	13	94	16	40	6
3	Confiscated strings	-	6	-	-	45
	All total number	19	101	16	40	61

In 2020 (baseline) 6 HEC cases were recorded and in 2021 2 HEC cases have been recorded so far. 20 HEC awareness and illegal wildlife poaching signboards (baseline 0) were installed. According to our informants, restaurants along the roadside have decreased their sales of wild meat.

The team use the indicators described in the log frame to monitor and measure the success of project activities. As described above, the project is slowly moving towards stated outputs and ultimately contributing towards outcomes and impact despite the restrictions caused by COVID-19 and the coup. The team will develop plans for community patrol teams to continuously monitor the illegal wildlife trade and HEC.

8. Lessons learnt

Local community participation, especially in snare removal and patrol activities, is highly effective for the protection of tigers and other wildlife. It provides urgent, remedial protection of species in the project area. However, in order to protect species in the longer-term, either government- or community-led conservation measures that restrict access and activities are needed, such as through no-hunting zones or protected areas.

9. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

Not applicable.

10. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

None.

11. Sustainability and legacy

The project aims to protect significant threatened wildlife species inside the Southern Tanintharyi landscape near the Myanmar-Thailand border from poaching and illegal trade across border to Thailand by addressing development of sustainable livelihoods, improved resource management and improved law enforcement. The project mobilised key stakeholders (i.e., local communities) to form village conservation groups and legalize them through formal registration. Forming these registered village level conservation groups will ensure that wildlife conservation efforts such as community patrolling, wildlife monitoring, managing livelihood development small grants and capacity building activities can be more effective and sustainable. So far, the project has been able to achieve 2 village level VDC to acquire registration certificate out of 6 villages. the project will continue to try achieving the registration for remaining 4 villages in remaining project period.

The exit strategy is still not changed. FFI will monitor the situation and will make changes to exit strategy if necessary, and it will be reported on in upcoming reports.

12. IWT Challenge Fund identity

The IWT Challenge Fund support has been acknowledged on the FFI website here: <https://www.fauna-flora.org/projects/ridge-reef-conservation-tanintharyi>. At current, no social media channels are active to link back to the IWTCF.

13. Impact of COVID-19 on project delivery

The information regarding Covid-19 impacts on the project is provided in section 2.4. To summarise here, travel restrictions and prohibition of public gatherings were first implemented in Myanmar in March 2020. The government did not impose a complete lockdown and travelling within the same region (i.e, travel within Tanintharyi region) was still possible, but staff coming to the field from Yangon was strictly prohibited, and gatherings were restricted to maximum five persons. Due to these kinds of restrictions, FFI head office in Yangon advised staff to suspend activities and encouraged staff to work from home. FFI submitted a change request for this project to start project implementation in July 2020 instead of April 2020. Meanwhile, FFI team was able to arrange stakeholder meetings online using mobile phones, Viber and Messengers with the

communities and used Zoom to meet with government stakeholders and partners. Most of the stakeholder consultation and inception meetings were organized using Viber.

In May 2020, restrictions were eased, and public gatherings of up to 30 people were permitted on 13 August 2020. The team focussed on implementation of activities in the field until second week of August when the second wave of Covid-19 outbreak happened across Myanmar.

Due to the continuing pandemic, and the political instability following the military coup in February 2021, in the interests of staff and stakeholder safety, FFI head office in Yangon suggested all activities to be suspended and are continuously monitoring the situation (for e.g. holding daily emergency response meetings). Further impacts to the delivery of this project will be monitored closely and communicated in a timely manner to the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund.

14. Safeguarding

Please tick this box if any safeguarding or human rights violations have occurred during this financial year.

If you have answered yes, please ensure these are reported to ODA.safeguarding@defra.gov.uk as indicated in the T&Cs.

FFI's Safeguarding Children and Adults at Risk Policy & Procedure was developed in December 2014 and last updated in March 2018. The policy applies to Members of Council and its sub-committees, FFI employees, temporary staff provided through agencies, volunteers and interns, contractors, consultants, service providers and any third parties who carry out work on behalf of FFI, in partnership with FFI or in conjunction with FFI. The policy demonstrates the organisation's commitment to safeguarding children and adults at risk and to complying with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child; confirms the arrangements and procedures in place to safeguard children and adults at risk, including FFI's code of conduct; and provides clear guidance on how to raise, and how FFI responds to, concerns and allegations regarding the maltreatment of children and adults at risk. The policy expressly states that FFI does not tolerate sexual exploitation and abuse of any kind.

FFI's Anti-bullying and Anti-harassment Policy was developed in March 2018. The policy applies to Members of Council and its sub-committees, FFI employees, temporary staff provided through agencies, volunteers and interns, contractors, consultants and any other third parties who carry out work on FFI's behalf. The stated purpose of the policy is to ensure a safe, welcoming and inclusive working environment, which is free from intimidation, threats, discrimination, bullying or harassment; to communicate clearly FFI's zero-tolerance of any form of bullying or harassment; to define the terms 'bullying' and 'harassment' and provide examples, so that there is a clear understanding of the types of conduct that are prohibited; to communicate the importance of reporting incidents of bullying and harassment; and to communicate the procedures in place to manage incidents of bullying and harassment. The policy expressly states that bullying or harassment of any kind against a person or group of people, whether persistent or an isolated incident, will not be tolerated under any circumstances.

FFI's Whistleblowing Policy was developed in June 2013 and last updated in December 2019. The policy applies to FFI employees. The stated purpose of the policy is to encourage employees to report suspected wrongdoing in the organisation as soon as possible, in the knowledge that their concerns will be taken seriously and investigated as appropriate, and that their confidentiality will be respected. It provides guidance on how to raise those concerns and aims to reassure employees that they can raise genuine concerns in good faith without fear of reprisals, even if they turn out to be mistaken.

FFI's partner due diligence procedures include checking whether any safeguarding concerns have arisen with the partner concerned and the Safeguarding Children and Adults at Risk Policy

& Procedure forms part of contracts and agreements with third party contractors and sub-grantees. We are also currently researching LMS platforms (Learning Management Systems) which would enable online training in policies & procedures.

We monitor updates in Government and Charity Commission guidance and review our policies and procedures accordingly.

In terms of social safeguards, FFI has publicly available position papers on our approach to Livelihoods and Governance, Free, Prior and Informed Consent, Gender in Conservation, Displacement and Restrictions on Access to Resources and Conservation, and Rangers and Human Rights (links below). Our specialist Conservation, Livelihoods and Governance team supports regional FFI staff and partners to take a holistic, people-centred approach to biodiversity conservation, and ensure project activities are strongly aligned with these principles.

https://cms.fauna-flora.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/FFI_2019_Position-on-free-prior-and-informed-consent.pdf

<https://www.fauna-flora.org/approaches/livelihoods-governance/gender>

https://cms.fauna-flora.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/FFI_2013_FFIs-position-and-approach-to-conservation-livelihoods-and-governance.pdf

https://api.fauna-flora.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/FFI_2016_Displacement-and-restrictions-on-access-to-resources.pdf

https://cms.fauna-flora.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/FFI_2020_Position-on-rangers-and-human-rights.pdf

15. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021)

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2020/21 Grant (£)	2020/21 Total actual IWT Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				

Operating Costs	
Capital items	
Others	
TOTAL	

We have already received the approval for budget change request.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2020-2021

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>Populations of tiger, Asian elephant and Sunda pangolin are stable or growing, protected by community-led wildlife guardianship and effective law enforcement.</p>		<p>The IWT project was the first step of FFI Myanmar Program. At the beginning of the project, the first wave of Covid-19 hit Myanmar. Even though some activities were delay, we have provided three villages for livelihood support and two out of six villages have gained official registration certificate during Covid-19. In addition, we have conducted Illegal Wildlife Trade Task force workshop with forest department including respective department. Moreover, for the safeguard of tiger and prey species in the long term, the stronghold village conservation group from Ywahilu area have removed the total of 317 snares and nets.</p>	
<p>Outcome</p> <p>Effective law enforcement and community-led stewardship deters poaching of target species for IWT in Tanintharyi, supported by stronger transboundary law enforcement.</p>	<p>0.1 Tiger and elephant populations in the project location are recorded as stable throughout the project period.</p> <p>0.2 Number of incidents of poaching (e.g., individuals or equipment seen) per unit patrol effort reduced by 50% by project end from Y1 baseline.</p> <p>0.3 At least 50% increase in the number of both men and women in target communities who are engaged in wildlife stewardship or in active support of law enforcement from Y1 baseline.</p>	<p>0.1 The tiger population is stable, based on the monitoring of their stripe pattern from camera trap images since December 2020 Covid-19 and before Military coup. We do not yet have the latest tiger population estimates. The elephant population estimation has not been carried out yet.</p> <p>0.2 VCG team from Ywahilu area, they have removed 317 traps and two black powder guns. the Forest Department have kept the two guns and handed them over to police department. (See also Figure 3 in Annex 4)</p>	<p>0.1 A total of 24 permanent camera traps will be still set up in Ywahilu area. During the reporting period, our team including with VCGs will go and check. The result of tiger population will be described in coming quarterly reports.</p> <p>0.2 We will split two group of patrolling to cover the tiger breeding area and reduce the snaring in Ywahilu area.</p>

		0.3. Total of 23 people (15 people from Chaung Nyauk Pyan and 8 people from Ywahilu) are involved in patrolling.	0.3 We plan to form a village conservation group in Yadanaporn Village.
<p>Output 1.</p> <p>Six target communities voluntarily taking actions to address IWT due to the creation and retention of livelihoods benefits and human-elephant conflict (HEC) management.</p>	<p>1.1 <i>Six VDCs have gained legal recognition (baseline = zero) by project end.</i></p> <p>1.2 <i>Six communities agree commitments and actions to achieve zero-tolerance of IWT for target species (linked to livelihood support) by end Y1.</i></p> <p>1.3 <i>The number of person-days of community-led/ collaborative patrols increase by >50% from Y1 baseline by project end.</i></p> <p>1.4 <i>At least 70% (252) households reporting a new and/or higher primary source of income due to the project-by-project end.</i></p> <p>1.5 <i>Female participation reaches 50% in small grant beneficiary groups by project end (from a current base of ≈ 30%).</i></p> <p>1.6 <i>Snare detection rates by community patrol teams reduced by 80% on Y1 baseline</i></p> <p>1.7 <i>By project end, there is a recorded decrease in the number of HEC incidents within the project area resulting in death, serious injury or damage.</i></p>	<p>1.1. Two VDC out of six have acquired formal registration certificates during reporting period (Evidence is provided in Annex 4, Figure 2)</p> <p>1.2 Two out of six villages have agreed to zero hunting in exchange for livelihood support. The rest of village will be waiting because of Covid-19 and Military coup.</p> <p>1.3 A total of 25 days were patrolled in Yawhilu area during the reporting period.</p> <p>1.4 Not applicable in Y1</p> <p>1.5 There are the total of 29 women in the small grant beneficiary group this year.</p> <p>1.6 The baseline for Y1 is the same as 0.2</p> <p>1.7 A total of 5 individual elephants have died during in 2020 and 2021</p>	
<p>Activity 1.1 Support six community VDCs to gain legal recognition and agree VDC-level commitments including zero-tolerance to poaching and IWT, linked to livelihoods support.</p>	<p>Two VDC out of six have acquired formal registration certificates during reporting period (Evidence is provided in Annex 4, Figure 2)</p>	<p>We aim to support all remaining VDC with obtaining a formal registration certificate. However, most of our field activities are delayed due to the coup.</p>	

		The team is monitoring the situation and will develop plans accordingly.
Activities 1.2 Establish, train and support VDC-level Village Conservation Groups (VCG; self-titled rotation of community steward teams, approximately 10/village) to undertake strategic SMART patrolling in village forests to monitor, deter and report IWT and HEC, and remove snares.	<p>1. We have provided equipment and trained two Village Conservation Groups in camera trapping and SMART patrolling.</p> <p>2. Total of 317 traps, including steel wire snares, string snares and pangolins nets were removed from the Ywahilu area</p> <p>3. A new Village Conservation Group was formed in Mawtaung Area</p>	Due to the Myanmar military coup, we will temporarily suspend all activities to ensure the safety of Village Conservation Group Members.
Activities 1.3 Support VDCs to consult their community to democratically identify and implement priority livelihood diversification at community and household-levels, e.g. animal husbandry, home vegetable gardens, cash crops, and/or vocational training.	We provided 144 chickens and 8 pigs in Mawtaung Area, 2 pig, 140 kg of chickens and ducks in 14 miles and Pyigyimandai. In addition, we provided 15 household who directly rely on forest products, 20 local pig and 100 Viss (1 viss= 1.65 kg) of local chicken in Ywahilu area	We aim to support the remaining VDC by monitoring the situation of Covid-19 and coup. FFI's village facilitator in Tanintharyi keeps the Livelihood officer informed of the progress of livelihood diversification activities on a monthly basis
Activities 1.4 Support VDC-level oversight and management to implement small grants scheme to enable livelihood diversification.	We can't currently support in-person VDC-level oversight and management to implement small grants scheme to enable livelihood diversification, due to military coup, but the team continues to receive day-to-day information on the progress of small grants and field monitoring activities through village facilitators.	This activity is the same as activities 1.3
Activities 1.5 Train VCGs in Human Elephant Conflict (HEC) mitigation and establish early warning system for HEC avoidance.	We have set up total of five warning signboard and four emergency Hotline signboard. According to information reported by villagers, 4	We aim to train VCGs the remaining HEC-relative activities. But volunteer focal points in each village are in regular contact with project staff and

		individuals of elephant died in 2020, one individual of elephant died and two elephants got injured in 2021. With the help of MTE Vet Team, one elephant was released from a snare.	FFI's village facilitator/or the nearest Forest Department via telephone and text to provide up-to-date information.
<p>Output 2.</p> <p>Improved law enforcement capacity and effectiveness resulting from improved collaboration and communication between communities and enforcement authorities.</p>	<p>2.1 Increase in number of warnings to offenders, confiscations, community reports responded to by KFD WPU, and reduction in re-offending (targets will be set in consultation with the stakeholders once baselines are established in Year 1).</p> <p>2.2 Number of incidents of poaching (e.g., individuals or equipment seen) per unit patrol effort reduced by 50% by project end from Y1 baseline.</p> <p>2.3 By project end, illegal activity reported by community members is informing 50% of VGC/WPU patrols (baseline zero).</p> <p>2.4. Transboundary exchange of actionable information increases on Y1 baseline.</p> <p>2.5. Actionable information shared with Thai partners results in at least two transboundary law enforcement actions by project end.</p> <p>2.6. At least one prosecution by project end.</p>	<p>2.1 Scheduled for Y3</p> <p>2.2 This is the same as 0.2</p> <p>2.3 Baseline is zero</p> <p>2.4 Baseline is zero</p> <p>2.5 Not applicable in Y1</p> <p>2.6 Not applicable in Y1</p>	
Activities 2.1 Support newly-established KFD ten-person WPU to undertake strategic, intelligence-led patrolling using SMART and CyberTracker software		This activity will be included in the Y2 workplan.	This activity will be included in the Y2 workplan. The workplan will be developed and adapted according to the political situation in the project area.
Activities 2.2 with all stakeholders, co-establish a mechanism for community members to document and report illegal activity to VCGs, FD		The Forest Law Enforcement team have posted 45 signs in restaurants and 4 warning signboards in	We aim to train local communities for the remaining activities. But all plans are temporarily suspended while we

and KFD, including building trust, shared identify and ownership, and overcoming barriers to reporting		township entry point and 3 signs in highway bus station at Bokeyyin Township.	continue to monitor the political situation.
Activities 2.3 Work with FD and KFD to develop and pilot standardized systems for joint monitoring and analysis of all project data on IWT occurrences and trends, for planning and sharing with police.		This activity will be included in the Y2 workplan.	This activity will be included in the Y2 workplan. The workplan will be developed and adapted according to the political situation in the project area.
Activities 2.4 Establish VCG representation in the Tanintharyi Region Wildlife Law Enforcement Task Force (WLET), e.g. on planning and enforcement actions		This activity will be included in the Y2 workplan.	This activity will be included in the Y2 workplan. The workplan will be developed and adapted according to the political situation in the project area.
Activities 2.5 Work with Freeland to build relationships and systematic cooperation and sharing of actionable information between FD, KFD, Tanintharyi Regional WLET, and Thai Authorities.		Freeland have agreed the activity.	Freeland will start implementing this activity in June 2021.
Output 3. Approach and learning from community-level responses to IWT documented and shared nationally (and globally) to promote replication in Myanmar.	3.1 Learning shared with 50 key stakeholders from 10 relevant institutions (community, civil society, government) in Myanmar. 3.2 Successes incorporated into national policy (eg, SOPs for community patrols).	This activity will be included in Y2 workplan.	This activity will be included in Y2 workplan. Workplan will be developed based on ongoing political situation in the project area.
Activities 3.1 Develop recommendations based on field experience, evaluation and learning for community engagement in enforcing Myanmar's biodiversity and forest laws in concert with authorities		This activity will be included in Y2 workplan.	This activity will be included in Y2 workplan. Workplan will be developed based on ongoing political situation in the project area.

<p>Activities 3.2 Share recommendations from practical field experience of community-level responses to IWT with key stakeholders in Myanmar and at relevant national, regional and international forums.</p>		<p>This activity will be included in the Y2 workplan.</p>	<p>This activity will be included in the Y2 workplan. The workplan will be developed and adapted according to the political situation in the project area.</p>
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Annex 2: Project's full current logframe as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: Populations of tiger, Asian elephant and Sunda pangolin are stable (or growing) in Myanmar, protected by community-led wildlife stewardship and effective law enforcement.</p>			
<p>Outcome: Effective law enforcement and community-led stewardship deters poaching of target species for IWT in Tanintharyi, supported by stronger transboundary law enforcement.</p>	<p>0.1 Tiger and elephant populations in the project location are recorded as stable throughout the project period. 0.2 Number of incidents of poaching (e.g., individuals or equipment seen) per unit patrol effort reduced by 50% by project end from Y1 baseline. 0.3 At least 50% increase in the number of both men and women in target communities who are engaged in wildlife stewardship or in active support of law enforcement from Y1 baseline.</p>	<p>0.1 Tiger, elephant: Camera trap data in focus areas of the landscapes. 0.2 SMART reports from VDC patrols and/or FD records, including snare, trap, pitfall and drift net encounter rates. 0.3 Community survey pre- and post- implementation (gender disaggregated); community patrol and crime reports.</p>	
<p>Output 1 Six target communities voluntarily taking actions to address IWT due to the creation and retention of livelihoods benefits and human-elephant conflict (HEC) management.</p>	<p>1.1 Six VDCs have gained legal recognition (baseline = zero) by project end. 1.2 Six communities agree commitments and actions to achieve zero-tolerance of IWT for target species (linked to livelihood support) by end Y1. 1.3 The number of person-days of community-led/ collaborative</p>	<p>1.1 Internal monitoring reports; VDC registration documents; public dissemination of zero-tolerance commitments, and documentation of personal pledges to combat IWT. 1.2 SMART reports from VDC and/or from FD records. 1.3 Livelihood monitoring data including ranking income sources and livelihood</p>	

	<p>patrols increases by >50% from Y1 baseline by project end.</p> <p>1.4 At least 70% (252) households reporting a new and/or higher primary source of income due to the project by project end.</p> <p>1.5 Female participation reaches 50% in small grant beneficiary groups by project end (from a current base of ≈ 30%).</p> <p>1.6 Snare detection rates by community patrol teams reduced by 80% on Y1 baseline</p> <p>1.7 By project end, there is a recorded decrease in the number of HEC incidents within the project area resulting in death, serious injury or damage.</p>	<p>strategies (extended in project Year 1, but based on surveys from 2016/17 and 2018/19, gender disaggregated).</p> <p>1.4 As above.</p> <p>1.5 SMART reports from VDC and/or from FD records.</p> <p>1.6 As above.</p> <p>Aggregated Monthly HEC monitoring data.</p>	
<p>Output 2</p> <p>Improved law enforcement capacity and effectiveness resulting from improved collaboration and communication between communities and enforcement authorities.</p>	<p>2.1. Increase in number of warnings to offenders, confiscations, community reports responded to by KFD WPU, and reduction in re-offending (targets will be set in consultation with the stakeholders once baselines are established in Year 1).</p> <p>2.2. Number of incidents of poaching (e.g., individuals or</p>	<p>2.1 SMART reports from VCG and/or from KFD records (gender disaggregated).</p> <p>2.2 As above.</p>	

	<p>equipment seen) per unit patrol effort reduced by 50% by project end from Y1 baseline.</p> <p>2.3. By project end, illegal activity reported by community members is informing 50% of VGC/WPU patrols (baseline zero).</p> <p>2.4. Transboundary exchange of actionable information increases on Y1 baseline.</p> <p>2.5. Actionable information shared with Thai partners results in at least two transboundary law enforcement actions by project end.</p> <p>2.6. At least one prosecution by project end.</p>	<p>2.3 As above.</p> <p>2.4 A draft TOR is being applied, even if not fully ratified, as evidenced by meeting minutes.</p> <p>2.5 Formal or informal reports from project stakeholders, media or communities collected by project staff.</p> <p>2.6 SMART reports from VGC and/or from KFD records.</p>	
<p>Output 3</p> <p>Approach and learning from community-level responses to IWT documented and shared nationally and globally to promote replication in Myanmar.</p>	<p>3.1 Learning shared with 50 key stakeholders from 10 relevant institutions (community, civil society, government) in Myanmar.</p> <p>3.2 Successes incorporated into national policy (eg, SOPs for community patrols).</p>	<p>3.1 Communications and meeting/event reports.</p> <p>3.2 National policy documents</p>	

Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to

1.1 Support six community VDCs to gain legal recognition and agree VDC-level commitments including zero-tolerance to poaching and IWT, linked to livelihoods support.

1.2 Establish, train and support VDC-level Village Conservation Groups (VCG; self-titled rotation of community steward teams, approximately 10/village) to undertake strategic SMART patrolling in village forests to monitor, deter and report IWT and HEC, and remove snares.

1.3 Support VDCs to consult their community to democratically identify and implement priority livelihood diversification at community and household-levels, e.g., animal husbandry, home vegetable gardens, cash crops, and/or vocational training

1.4 Support VDC-level oversight and management to implement small grants scheme to enable livelihood diversification.

1.5 Train VCGs in Human Elephant Conflict (HEC) mitigation and establish early warning system for HEC avoidance.

2.1 Support newly-established KFD ten-person WPU to undertake strategic, intelligence-led patrolling using SMART and CyberTracker software

2.2 with all stakeholders, co-establish a mechanism for community members to document and report illegal activity to VCGs, FD and KFD, including building trust, shared identify and ownership, and overcoming barriers to reporting

2.3 Work with FD and KFD to develop and pilot standardized systems for joint monitoring and analysis of all project data on IWT occurrences and trends, for planning and sharing with police.

2.4 Establish VCG representation in the Tanintharyi Region Wildlife Law Enforcement Task Force (WLET), e.g. on planning and enforcement actions

2.5 Work with Freeland to build relationships and systematic cooperation and sharing of actionable information between FD, KFD, Tanintharyi Regional WLET, and Thai Authorities.

3. 1 Develop recommendations based on field experience, evaluation and learning for community engagement in enforcing Myanmar's biodiversity and forest laws in concert with authorities

3.2 Share recommendations from practical field experience of community-level responses to IWT with key stakeholders in Myanmar and at relevant national, regional and international forums.

Annex 3: Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
22	8 permanent wildlife monitoring grids (24 camera traps deployed – 3 at each grid) has been established during IWT project and will be maintained even after the project by FFI team	Male	Burmese Kayin Mon	8	N/A	N/A	8	8
20	2 GPSs have been provided to Village Conservation Groups in Ywahilu	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	2	2
21	3 village development committees and 2 village conservation groups are formed during the project.	N/A	N/A	5	N/A	N/A	5	1
23	Integrated Tiger Habitat Conservation Project funded by IUCN is also operating in the project site and co-fund some of project activities.	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	1	1

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g., journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
N/A						

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	Yes
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	No
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	No
Do you have hard copies of material you need to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	No
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Yes
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	